

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 25th, 1861.—7 P. M.
The Light Boats on the Potomac and Rappahannock have been destroyed.

It is reported that Secretary Cameron has gone to Richmond on a mission of some kind. [There appears to have been no confirmation of this rumour.—Joc.]
The Federal troops are believed to be still at Annapolis.

Provisions in Washington are becoming dearer, and the Government is selling flour to those professing allegiance. It is said that the Government will obtain supplies through Baltimore.

There are no Virginia troops nearer Washington than Alexandria. Arlington Heights are unoccupied. It is reported that Chief Justice Taney, and two other of the Supreme Court Judges have resigned, and will publish an address to the world, declaring Lincoln's policy unconstitutional.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The New York Seventh Regiment has arrived in Washington from Annapolis.

The railroad from Annapolis to Washington is open and guarded by troops.

THIRD DISPATCH.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 26, 1861.
It was rumored in Baltimore on the 25th, that the Government had sent workmen across the Susquehanna, to protect by iron, to reconstruct the destroyed bridges over Gunpowder and Bush River, said to be mails, the military route via Perryville and Annapolis being deemed sufficient for the troops.

Fortress Monroe is said to contain two thousand Artillerymen.

A large schooner from New York has been brought to Fortress Monroe, and her cargo of military stores is being landed.

Ten thousand Government troops were at Annapolis at the last accounts.

Large numbers of Northern troops on the Pennsylvania line nearly ready to move.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 26th—8 P. M.
It is reported that Gen. Harney was captured at Harper's Ferry, and sent to Richmond.

Batter's regiment from Massachusetts had arrived in Washington.

Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington, and ordered to quit the city.

The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom were leaving for the South.

The heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops.

More troops are expected at Annapolis from the South.

The tone of the Northern press is more defiant and going to the South.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 28, 1861.—10:50 p. m.
This city is quiet, most of the volunteer companies having left for the back counties.

Four U. S. steamers passed here to-day for Washington, loaded with troops.

Washington is full of soldiers, supposed to be 20,000 in the city. Corbett, a Southern man, was arrested in Washington to-day.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has issued a proclamation advising the citizens to take a neutral position.

The policy of Virginia is for the present to postpone hostilities.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 29th, 1861.
About one thousand troops from Rhode Island and New York arrived in Washington to-day. Martial law has been proclaimed in the City, but travel is not yet interrupted.

The proclamation blockading the ports of North Carolina and Virginia was issued to-day.

Citizens are leaving Washington in large numbers.—Expression of sympathy for the South is the cause of banishment.

[SECOND DISPATCH]
ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 29th, 1861.
A special express to the Gazette says that Long Bridge, over the Potomac at Washington, is guarded on the North side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the South side by Virginia troops. [There is some mistake here. If the South side of the Long Bridge is guarded by Virginia troops, Arlington Heights on the same side cannot be occupied by Federal troops.—Joc.]

It is reported that the Federal troops occupy Arlington Heights. Also that a U. S. Steamer is to lie off Alexandria, and all fish caught at the lower landings on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington, if provisions are cut off.

The Baltic has passed down.

Several arrests of persons have been made in Washington, and families are leaving the City. Among the persons compelled to leave, is Daniel Ratcliff, a prominent lawyer.

Several employees at the Navy Yard have been arrested for loading bomb shells with sawdust and sand. Gen. Scott is said to be very infirm.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 30, 1861.—P. M.
The steamship Conzoucalcos with troops passed here to-day.

The government of the United States will call for an additional number of 25,000 troops, while with the 75,000 already called for and the regular army and navy will make a total of 183,000 men at the disposal of Lincoln.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 28, 1861.
By an understanding between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, those States will use in conjunction to throw troops and provisions into Washington City or elsewhere South upon order of the war department.

Gov. Curtin in his message, earnestly recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, and the raising of 25,000 troops for domestic defence as well as for federal service.

New York, April 28, 1861.
In the Northern States, Cities, &c., including private subscription, the sum of eleven million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars has been contributed for war purposes.

The steamers F. W. Brinne, Fanny, Cadwallader and Wm. Woodward have been chartered by the U. S. Government, and left New York on yesterday morning for Trenton, New Jersey, to take troops to Washington.

Several seizures of gun powder on board of vessels were made on Saturday night.

About 15,000 troops are quartered here, destined for Washington.

Alderman Wilson's Zouaves, 500 strong, are quartered in the Old Government houses on Staten Island.

Boston, Mass., April 27th, 1861.
Edward Everett, in an eloquent speech, says that we are of but one heart and one mind, and that the federal government must be sustained. We forget that we were partisans. We remember only that we are Americans.

The Collector of this port has received orders to grant clearances for any port South of Delaware bay.

The Tribune says, that so soon as everything requisite can be perfected and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through, not around, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being joined at the latter named city by a like force, which will have made its way down the Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28th, 1861.

A Petition is in circulation in this city, urging the President to open the route through Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861.
There is much activity observable to-day between forts McHenry and Carroll. It is reported that guns have been taken to the latter, which are being placed in the best possible condition for defence.

The city is quiet. Volunteers are offering in large numbers.

A Few.
There are still a few papers North, but a very few, that have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. How long can they hold out? How long resist the pressure brought to bear upon them? We do not know, but still while they do hold out—while in the "Free North" they dare express their opinions we feel like putting such opinions on record.

The New York Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper of high standing, but not Bishop Hughes' organ, alluding to these evil days says:—

"The result of Lincoln's election, so strenuously denied, has commenced its work. The blind counsels of the Republican Abolitionists have involved the two fundamental powers of our system of government—the Federal and State authorities—in a conflict, the terms of which it is not given to any human sagacity to foresee."

The storm is abroad in its might, and there is this difference—between our friends who have stayed their ravages, and the factious those who have stirred it up, that while they are driven hither and yon by the blast, we remain unmoved, immovable and undismayed. Our contempt for the fomenters of the mischief is not the whit less, and has no latitude, geographical or moral.—Not an ounce of dignity can they borrow from the retinue of arms. It is vain to try to smother the question of the smoke of cannon, to digress it in the drapery of flags, or to stun the sense with the roll of drums. "Truth lies in a well." We must go deeper than the surface to find it."

"Defiance to Traitors" "Eis thus energetically heard: "A persistent and exasperated attempt is being made to confuse ideas, and to overawe the expression of genuine, generous American sentiment, by raising the cry of "Union and Liberty" against the Union and Liberty of the United States flag and forces to read and destroy the country, which that flag and those forces were intended only to protect. The attempt is a very silly one—like all other attempts so far, of the Lincoln Administration."

We tell all those people that they are the traitors, because they are hurrying the forces of a benevolent Government to the aid of a traitor, not a traitor, not supported, for any such purpose, against one who is not a traitor, but a common country, to gratify the passionate passions of an abolitionist minority. We tell them that it is they who foul and dishonor the common flag of the country, in prostituting it to their evil purposes."

The contempt felt for "Lincoln's Proclamation" is so fully expressed in the following terms:— "We give this foolish document of our State in another column. No doubt the tremendous number of seventy thousand militiamen to whip the entire South will be made up, though, no doubt, each of the border slave States, as Kentucky has already done, will indignantly refuse to furnish a single man. It is an act of doubtful legality, but of undoubted intention."

This is a mean quarrel. It will be a poor fight. Let those who have started the trouble crawl out of it, or get out of it themselves. American citizens, patriots, hands off! No good will come of this fight. "To your tents, O Israel."

The following from Maine, New Hampshire and Illinois may be worth something, they are certainly cheering in this hour of general hatred and thirst for invasion:—

[From the "Bangor Democrat," Maine.]
We are glad to learn from the Portland Argus, that the Democracy of the Western portion of Maine, will enter upon no war against the South. In this portion of the State, we are happy to proclaim, that the universal sentiment of the Democracy is to take no part in a civil war, unless it be on the side of State Sovereignty. [From the Democratic Standard, New Hampshire.]

Some immediate measures ought to be taken by the Democrats in this city and everywhere in the State to stop the war, and to prevent the South from being the sad condition of our country. Let there be a unanimous feeling for peace, and stand shoulder to shoulder together in concert. Let what may come, stand firm together. Our forefathers fought for the independence of the white man. Let us follow in the footsteps of our fathers, and maintain in maintaining the freedom of the white man, if we perish by our friends in the end. This we are firmly resolved upon at all hazards.

[From the Carthage Republican, Ill.]
Neither do we justify the Southern States in their secession ordinances. We think they acted too hastily, too rashly, they should have waited until the entire part of the whole South. Still they are our countrymen, and we cannot coerce them into the Union by fighting them. War can do no good to either party—after millions of treasure has been spent, and rivers of blood have been spilled, it will then have to be settled by negotiations. Neither action can be subjected to the other. Let the Democracy then stand in maintaining the freedom of the white man, if we perish by our friends in the end. This we are firmly resolved upon at all hazards.

From the Horry Dispatch.
LITTLE RIVER, S. C., April 17th, 1861.
Mr. Editor.—It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing and untimely death of Arthur Stevens, which occurred at this place on the night of the 15th April. The circumstances, as elicited from the witnesses who came before the jury of inquest, being substantially as follows:

"Thirty of the All Saints Regiment having been detailed for active duty at Fort Mifflin, were on duty on the ship yard, awaiting the morning tide to go down. Hugh Causee was placed on guard by the Orderly Sergeant, and Arthur Stevens acting as Corporal of the Guard. He gave Causee the password, with instructions to allow no one to pass or approach within reach of his musket without ordering him to halt and give the password, and then left him; but in a short time he returned, and being ordered by Causee to halt and give the countersign, which order he did not heed, and continued to advance, when Causee fired; the ball taking effect just under the sixth rib, where it joins the breastbone, and passed nearly straight through him. He staggered a few paces and fell.

Medical assistance was immediately summoned. In the meantime, he called up Causee and other friends and told them good bye; but when the Doctor arrived he was powerless, and lived but a few moments after.

It is to be hoped in such times as the present, when the whole country is in a ferment, that trifling with sentinels on duty, will no longer be considered an military encumbrance, where orders are to be implicitly obeyed, let the consequences be what they may.

Yours,
W. I. GORE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to learn that the steam mill of Mr. Geo. B. Lipscomb, situated about ten miles from this town in the direction of Hamilton, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, together with fifteen to twenty barrels of Corn, and a large quantity of lumber. The fire was supposed to have been put out, but there was a heavy gust of wind that night, which it is conjectured re-kindled the fire and destroyed the mill and contents.

Mr. Lipscomb was absent, being one of the Edgecombe Guards, now in public service at Fort Mifflin.

On hearing his loss, and that about \$1000 would put the mill in working order again, a number of benevolent and public spirited citizens in the vicinity immediately contributed that amount.—Tribune Southern.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—We learn that a man named Charles H. Sleeman was yesterday arrested and lodged in jail here upon unquestionable evidence of having robbed the mail. He has been driving the sulky mails for about a year past, first to Raleigh via Summerville, then to Fair Bluff and recently to Glipolis.

When arrested by the Postmaster and Deputy Sheriff Hardie, he had in his boot a letter to the Editors of this paper, in which he had abstracted a year's subscription, and a letter to E. Murray & Co. covering a draft for upwards of \$500. He confessed to numerous robberies to an amount of which he professes to have no idea. After examination before G. Deming, Esq., he was committed to jail. He is a native of Connecticut.

The frequent losses by mail of late make this an important case, and the public is under obligations to our efficient Postmaster, Jas. G. Cook, for the effectual measures he has taken to catch the rogue, and to Messrs. Hardie and Deming for their hearty co-operation.

Foy. Observer, 29th.

Resumption of U. S. Mail Service.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Mail communication with the South has been resumed, in wagons, between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

POSTSCRIPT!

We stop the press in order to give place to the following dispatch received at this office at 4:40 P. M. to-day, Wednesday:

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—PAS-
SAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL IN
THE HOUSE!!

RALPHIGH, N. C., May 1, 1861.
The Legislature met to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M. The House of Commons at 1 o'clock passed an unrestricted Convention Bill unanimously. The bill is now up in the Senate, and it will pass that body to-day.

The election for delegates is to take place on the thirteenth, and the Convention is to meet on the 20th of May, inst.

From the Richmond Dispatch.
Gen. Robert Lee.
We have already announced that Gen. ROBERT LEE, late of the U. S. Army, has been elected by the Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia.

Gen. LEE is a son of a "Light Horse Harry," of immortal fame, and is well known as one of the most accomplished officers of the late U. S. service. It was for which the greatest fidelity of the age got all the credit. A more heroic, Christian, noble soldier and gentleman could not be found. We extract the following just tributes from the Lynchburg Virginian and Alexandria Gazette:

"We rejoice (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that this distinguished officer, worthy son of Virginia has withdrawn from Lincoln's army and thrown himself upon the bosom of his native State. It was what we expected of the man. Capt. Maury has done likewise; and thus, these two noble men, the very flower of the Army and Navy of the late United States, respond to the call of their glorious old mother. Sparte never had worthier sons, all honor to them, and to the State that furnished them."

"In the army of mercenaries that shall besiege the cities of Virginia. If there should be—even though it were a Scott, whose laurels bore has tottered like the sons of Saul, long a conspicuous object amongst his countrymen—the women may not entreat them, but will execute their duty against them. Virginia expects every son of her soil to stand by her, and to do his duty now in this hour of trial. If there be two Virginians, they will act like Lee, and Maury, and Forrest have done."

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday last, said before the fact of Gen. Lee's resignation had transpired, thus referred to him:—

"It is probable that the secession of Virginia will cause an immediate resignation of many officers of the Army and Navy from this State. We do not know, and have no right to speak for or anticipate the course of Col. Robt. E. Lee. Whatever he may do, will be conscientious and honorable. But if he should resign his present position in the Army of the United States, we call the immediate attention of our State to him as an able, brave, experienced officer—no man superior in all that constitutes the soldier and the gentleman—no man more worthy to head our forces and lead our army. There is no one who would command more of the confidence of the people of Virginia, than this distinguished officer; and no one under whom the volunteers and militia would more gladly rally. His reputation, his acknowledged ability, his chivalric character, his probity, honor, and—may we add, to his eternal praise—his Christian life and conduct—make his very name a tower of strength." It is a name surrounded by revolutionary and patriotic associations and reminiscences.

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the extra Court, the Chairman of the County Court, James T. Miller, appointed the following persons as a Committee of Safety for the County of New Hanover, to act in conjunction with the Committee of Safety for the County of Wilmington, to wit: John A. Taylor, N. N. Nixon, W. S. Larkin, David McIntire, James Garrison, Lewis Highsmith, John A. Sanders, I. P. Benners, Thomas H. Wright and William A. Wright.

Teste: SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

22. We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-1c

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861.—29-1c T. W. MCINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, indeed, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
April 3, 1861. 17-1c

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
The Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington, deem it their duty to notify farmers and other persons, who may be disposed to sell provisions and grain at a less price than the market value, if assured that the same was for the use of the Army in the service of the State, that to guard against imposition by false representations, all agents employed by them to make purchases for such purpose, will be furnished with evidence of their appointment.

APRIL 25, 1861. S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE PARTIES mentioned in the Will of Joseph D. Pearssall, dec'd, late of Duplin county, N. C., in reference to his Real Estate, are advised that the lands have been sold, in accordance with the Will of said dec'd, and the net proceeds are being divided among the living heirs, and the proper representatives of those who are dead. From and after the first day of May next, I will not expect to pay interest on the amount.

JERR. PEARSSALL, Ex'r.
April 18th, 1861.—35-2w.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HOPEING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

March 21st, 1861. 16-1c SAM'L R. BUNTING.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

JULIUS W. WRIGHT.
April 8, 1861. 18-3c

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

March 28, 1861. 31-1c H. A. BAGG.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next.

W. M. M. HARRIS.
April 6th, 1861. 17-1c

22. We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 15-1c

GOVERNOR ELLIS.
Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Magnolia Declaration of the Lincoln and his Cabinet must not prove to be a safety so near the gates of Washington.

April 28th 1861.—20-1c S. G. GILLESPIE.

WESTERN REPORT.
LIMA, ILLINOIS, July 5, 1858.
Messrs. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Gentls: I am enjoying my youthful hair at fifty, and we have with us many instances of the same kind. I feel just as sure that your Hair Restorative has strengthened my eyes, as I am that it has changed my hair. Three years ago I was gray. By accident I came across a bottle of your Restorative, tried it and found it what I was recommended, hence our trade. I am satisfied that with a little attention a large amount can be sold, for the worth of the article is only to be known to ensure its use in almost every family in the country. I have but a few dozen left of the first gross received in January last. I wish some more this week.

Yours truly,
H. W. WOOD.
Remember that this result was produced by HENRIETTA'S Restorative, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLean, and by all Druggists.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
March 21. 16-1c-dw.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861.—29-1c A. E. TAYLOR.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
DR. JAMES CLARK'S
CELEBRATED PINKET PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and distressing diseases which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly useful. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are apt to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, and White Discharge, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything likely to do harm.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
No. B-1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLean, and all Druggists.
PUBLISHED BY L. LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.
May 14, 1860. 913 & 71-cw-1v

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. THOS. S. HANLEY, to Miss MARY A. AZZULE.

On the evening of 25th inst., at the residence of Thos. Williams, by John T. Whitehead, Esq., Mr. NEHEMIAH TAYLOR to Miss CELIA POLLOCK, all of Onslow.

DIED.
In this town, on Saturday night, 27th April, Mr. PETER HARRISS, in the 67th year of his age.

NOTICE.
THE MAGISTRATES of Brunswick county, are requested to meet at Smithville, on Monday, the 29th inst., on important business. 22. A full attendance is desirable.

May 2, 1861. H. N. HOWARD.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.
I am instructed by the President, to call for the present, the advertisement for the meeting of the Society on the 5th of May next.

WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.

GO TO THE WAR.
I am now offering my stock of Goods in Kenanville, at reduced prices. FOR CASH, which is new, and carefully selected, with a view of closing my business, unless I can sell by the 1st of May at an early day. The goods are indicated by note or otherwise most positively sell.

John D. Sontherland is my authorized agent to settle my affairs here, and there are very few vessels in port. Kenanville, April 22nd, 1861.

363-000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.
THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe County, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted parties in bulk, or by retail, at 25 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern North Carolina, free of Freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarn guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. B. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C.
9-15

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby warned from trading for a note made by me, and payable to J. A. McArthur, or John A. McArthur, or Powell & McArthur, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and being dated some time in the latter part of June, 1860. This note was given in a fit of excitement, therefore the exact wording, so far as the parties are concerned, is not correct, or the exact date. There is but one note against me of that description; and I understand there is a credit on said note of three hundred and thirty dollars, and there are very few vessels in port. As I have not had value received for said note, I am determined not to pay said note. EVERETT PETERSON.
May 2, 1861. 36-3c

MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING.
We are prepared to furnish every description of Military Trappings, such as Gun and Body Bells, Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbards, Pistol Holders, Swords, Pistols, Epaulettes, and all other necessary accoutrements. Constantly on hand, Harness, Band, Dash, Patent and Enamelled Leather, every description of Skins, all kinds of Knives, and all other articles of the kind. Address,
JAMES WILSON,
Harness, Trunk, Saddles, Leather and Oil Establishment,
May 2nd, 1861.—36-1c No. 5 Market Street.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M. I.
WILMINGTON, N. C., 12th April, 1861.
ORDER NO. 11.

THE Company of Upper Black River Militia having failed to elect officers to command the said company, in pursuance of the requirements of Section 34 of an act to amend the 17th Chapter of the Revised Code, Militia Law, passed at the last session of our State Legislature, and by the Board of War of the same I do hereby appoint to command the said company.

Elbridge G. Ward as Captain.
John A. Taylor as 1st Lieutenant.
Charles T. Fennell as 2d Lieutenant.
James H. Newkirk as 3d Lieutenant.

and all other officers and enlisted men, to be appointed accordingly; and do further require and direct them to discharge the duties of their said offices within the time prescribed by the said law, and to be proceeded against as therein directed.

By order,
JO. JNO. L. CANTWELL,
Jas. D. MacLafferty, Adj't.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE no goods will be delivered unless paid for in advance. My business will be conducted on credit, and my goods will be sold at